

CORN BORER NOW SPREADING WEST

Fight to Protect Corn Belt From Advance of Pest to Be Concentrated in Ohio.

PEST DOES HARM IN CANADA

Farmers Urged to Cut Cornstalks Close to Ground as Possible to Destroy Winter Home of Insect—Fall Plowing Helps.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The fight to protect the corn belt against the advance of the European corn borer is now to be concentrated in Ohio, where, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, infestations of the pest have been found along the entire southern border and over a strip varying from six to twelve miles in width and extending to within six miles of the Indiana border. It is at the western end of the lake that the borer also threatens a descent upon this country from Canada by way of the Detroit River. The department is preparing to reduce its efforts against the pest in other places and in co-operation with Canadian and Ohio authorities concentrate them in Ohio.

Heavy Infestation in Ontario.

For some months the Canadian authorities have been combating the pest on the northern shore of the lake, where it has gained a strong foothold, practically devastating entire cornfields in the vicinity of St. Thomas. A thrifty borer, it is the pest when the moths were flying he lived to have blown some of them across the lake into Ohio.

Every possible effort, it is said, will be made to hold down the infestations on the northern shore of the lake and the lake. Farmers will be urged to cut their cornstalks as close to the ground as possible, as the insect makes its winter home in the stalk. For this reason, fall plowing is being recommended. The Ohio authorities, it is said, are fully alive to the need for checking the spread of the pest, and are co-operating with the department and conducting work of their own to combat heavy infestations.

Fighting Locusts a Source of Danger.

This is the first lesson known in which the corn borer was carried my great distance by the insect, and has been known, though, to travel by water in floating cornstalks, and in this manner has made its way to islands. This is one of the reasons why the spread of the borer in Ohio, it is said. At present the infestations are in a strip that drains into Lake Erie, and floating stalks are not likely to do much harm. However, the divide where



The European Corn Borer. Top left—larvae and pupae in cornstalks, and young moth. Middle—moths drawn on same scale as the corn. Top center—a female moth with cluster of eggs on a section of corn leaf, on a considerably larger scale. Top right—natural size of the caterpillar type of caterpillar (the brown tassel worm) often the most noticeable evidence of the presence of the insect during the early summer months. Center—extreme internal view of the insect infested ear of sweet corn. Lower half of the plant and beans, beets, and celery attacked by the borer; cornstalk containing caterpillars, corn stalks cut away to show how the borer has hidden itself. In the fall, winter, and early spring months, "smashed" which is favorite food at times, "barnyard grass," which in Massachusetts is often heavily infested, and "cocklebur" plant, a weed that often serves as a breeding place for the pest.

TAKE-ALL DISEASE OF WHEAT

Department of Agriculture Has Found Thirty-Nine Varieties Immune to Allot.

Efforts by the United States Department of Agriculture to combat the so-called take-all disease of wheat in Illinois and Indiana have resulted in finding 39 varieties that are either immune or highly resistant to the disease. Dr. C. L. Currell, Dr. E. M. Currell, Dr. Dietz, Longberry, Early May Fulcster, Fultz, Longberry, Early May Culprize, Jones, Five, Kanrel, Kharford, Kharford, Kharford, Kharford, Red, Mich. Lamb, Mediterranean, Millet, Reliable, Niger, Posterior, Peels, Portage, Pride of India, Red Cross (red chaff), Red Rock, Red Wave, Rye, Riley, Stoner, (Marlboro) Trumbull, Turkey, and Wheeling.

Record of Business.

An honest man always returns the tools in his possession; and yet it is a pretty good notion to keep some sort of a record of the whereabouts of all the things you lend. Memory is short and even an honest man may forget.

Sheep Breeding on Wane.

Generally speaking, sheep breeding is winning in popularity, but nevertheless those who keep a small flock of the "good type" will profit on the investment.

Safe Run for the Bull.

A couple of anchored posts standing 8 feet above the ground with a heavy wire tampon strung between them will make a safe run for the bull. Simply attach a wire from his nosering to a ring on the overhead wire and let him pace his heat.

Administering Drugs.

One kind of medicine will not cure all animal diseases. Use judgment, even though you enjoy adult's choice of ape.

Start Early Vegetables.

Better than cold rich garden soil in the cellar or where you will not freeze. It will come in handy to have those early vegetables and flower seeds in next spring.

SUGGESTIONS TO AID FARM TIMBER OWNERS

Selling of Product Calls for Good Business Methods.

Benefit by Experience of Neighbors and Investigate Local Requirements and Prices—Advertise and Secure Competition.

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Better business methods have been successful in numerous industries and forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture offers the following 10 suggestions for aiding others who have timber on the farm for sale:

Get prices for various wood products from as many sawmills and other wood-using plants as possible.

Before selling, consult neighbors who have sold timber and benefit from their experience and profits.

Investigate local timber requirements and prices.

Your products

will be worth more locally because transportation is saved.

Advertise in papers and otherwise outside competition.

Secure competition both by the bump and by the scale measure.

Be sure that you are selling to responsible purchasers.

Get a reliable estimate of the amount and value of the material before selling.

Market the higher grades of timber and use the cheaper for farm purposes.

Remember that standing timber can wait over periods of low prices without great detriment.

Use a written agreement in selling timber, especially if the cutting is done by the purchaser.

Additional details concerning the purchase and marketing of woodland products are contained in "Farmers' Bulletin 1117, Forestry and Farm Income," copies of which may be had upon request of the division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GOOD PREVENTIVE OF VERMIN

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More Calls Are Made for Suits

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